



THE LANTERN



➤ ➤ ➤ The Official Newsletter of the Northeast Region Staff College
U.S. Civil Air Patrol

Thursday July 19, 2006

Volume 3 Issue 5

Director:

Lt Col Joseph Goldman

Deputy Director:

Lt Col Jack Ozer

Curriculum Coordinator

Lt Col Gary Metz

Officer of The Day:

Lt Col Christine St Onge

PAO/ Editor:

Maj Paul Mondoux

Burning down the House at the Cook Out



Lt Col Barry Metz Deep in thought During the morning Staff meeting



SAFETY

Is of Utmost importance

Do not compromise safety for
any reason

Report any problems to
Lt Col Christine St Onge



TODAY IS WORLD JUMP DAY
GET UP AND JUMP

Captain Lesick Jr was
presented by Seminar A
the distinguished Lysol
award For excessive
flatulence from the gour-
met food during the en-
deavor at NERSC



NERSC Cadence

Home- Room One Two
 Lec-Ture Three Four
 Sem-In-Nar One Two Three Four
 One Two Three Four!

We Gotta Get Out To the A-L-S
 We Gotta Get into As-Sem-Bi-Ley
 We Gotta Get over to the Dining Hall
 To get out two Dol-Lar Lunch and All

Sound OFF N-E-R
 Sound OFF R-S-C
 Sound OFF N-E-R-R-S-C
 We Got our Golf Shirt and Our Student
 Guide
 Our ICE Breaker Was A Real Slide
 Our Third Medal Badge We Gotta Hide
 Or Ozer's Gonna Pack Our Ride

Al-Pha One Two
 Middle Stead Three Four
 Gotta Get Level 4
 Unless we Get Kicked Out the Door !!
 Submitted by Lt A Carlson & Seminar A



NERSC Social—Picnic

Staff and Students had a great time at the NERSC Picnic. The Picnic was held at Fort DIX. Lot's of food and drink for all.

The Staff and several Student's played a little Volleyball and everyone survived that event. The Staff lost to the students. The Student won !!!!!



NERSC Social—Picnic





McGuire AFB



In 1937, the base began as a single dirt-strip runway with a few maintenance and administrative buildings assigned to the Army at Fort Dix, N.J. By 1942, the airfield was supporting World War II efforts. Anti-submarine patrols originated there, and aircraft were crated and flown from the field to European destinations. At one time, parachutists were trained and a secret mission for the development of guided missiles and ground control approach equipment was carried out.

In 1945, it was the western terminus for the return of the wounded from Europe and for the separtees, who were then flown to separation centers throughout the United States. In 1949, title and function of the base changed as it officially became McGuire AFB. The 91st Reconnaissance Wing, Strategic Air Command arrived with RB-29 and B-50 bombers. Later, Air Defense command and the 52nd Fighter Interceptor Wing took over with F-94 and F-86 jet fighters.



In 1954, the 1611th Air Transport Wing and its C-118 transports arrived, under the command of Military Air Transport Service. In 1962, C-135 jet transports were assigned, and C-130s by 1968. During the Vietnam War, McGuire transported troops and supplies to south Vietnam and, in 1973, airlifted prisoners of war from North Vietnam.



During the 1980s, Team McGuire participated in the Beirut Marine barracks bombing airlift, Grenada rescue effort and the invasion of Panama to oust dictator Manuel Noreiga. Beginning in August 1990, McGuire units supported Operation Desert Shield, the defense of Saudi Arabia. Aircrews and deployed support members began supporting Operation Desert Storm in January 1991. Combat ceased in February, followed by the massive withdrawal of troops and equipment beginning in March. In May 1991, McGuire aircrews began delivering food and supplies to Turkey under Operation Provide Comfort, supplying Iraqi refugees in southern Turkey and northern Iraq.



On June 1, 1992, McGuire became a major part of the newly activated Air Mobility Command, made up of the former Military Airlift Command and Strategic Airlift Command tanker units. From December 1992 to May 1993, McGuire supported Operation Restore Hope, setting up operations and controlling the flow of aircraft in the peace keeping humanitarian effort in famine-stricken Somalia. In addition, aircrews back at McGuire began airlifting the bulk of the 28,000 military troops and equipment to Somalia.

For the next several months, McGuire people played a critical role in resupply operations, troop movements and eventual redeployment of troops in May 1993. In July 1993, the base was selected to become the East Coast Mobility Center. In conjunction with this announcement, the base received McDonnell Douglas KC-10 Extender tanker/cargo aircraft and close to 1,000 additional people. In December 1993, AMC officials selected McGuire as the site for the new Air Mobility Warfare Center, which opened in June 1994. In September 1994, the 438th AW inactivated, and the 305th Air Mobility Wing was formed. Today, the 305th AMW, along with the 514th AMW (AFRES), the 108th Air Refueling Wing (NJANG), and other tenant units combine to form Team McGuire, an installation with "One Team, One Theme...Mobility."

Fort DIX

Fort Dix is named for [Major General John Adams Dix](#), a veteran of the [War of 1812](#) and the [Civil War](#). Construction began in June 1917. Camp Dix, as it was known at the time, was a training and staging ground for units during [World War I](#). The camp became a demobilization center after the war. Between the World Wars, Camp Dix was a reception, training and discharge center for the [Civilian Conservation Corps](#). Camp Dix became Fort Dix on [March 8, 1939](#), and the installation became a permanent Army post. During and after [World War II](#) the fort served the same purpose as in the first World War. It served as a training and staging ground during the war and a demobilization center after the war.

On [July 15, 1947](#), Fort Dix became a [Basic Training](#) Center and the home of the [9th Infantry Division](#). In 1954, the 9th moved out and the 69th Infantry Division made the fort home until it was deactivated on [March 16, 1956](#). During the [Vietnam War](#) rapid expansion took place. A mock [Vietnam](#) village was constructed and soldiers received Vietnam-specific training before being deployed. Since Vietnam, Fort Dix has sent soldiers to Operation [Desert Shield](#), [Desert Storm](#), [Bosnia](#), [Afghanistan](#), and [Iraq](#).

Fort Dix was an early casualty of the first [Base Realignment and Closure](#) process in the early 1990s, losing the basic-training mission that had introduced new recruits to military life since 1917. But Fort Dix advocates attracted Army Reserve interest in keeping the 31,000 acre (130 km²) post as a training reservation. With the reserves, and millions for improvements, Fort Dix actually has grown again to employ 3,000. As many as 15,000 troops train there on weekends, and the post has been a major mobilization point for reserve and National Guard troops since the [September 11, 2001 attacks](#) on [New York City](#) and [Washington, D.C.](#)

Fort Dix has completed its realignment from an individual training center to a [FORSCOM](#) Power Projection Platform for the Northeastern United States under the command and control of the [United States Army Reserve](#) Command. Primary missions include being a center of excellence for training, mobilizing and deploying Army Reserve and National Guard units, providing regional base operations support to on-post and off-post active and reserve component units of all services, and providing a high-quality community environment, including 848 housing units, for service members and their families. Fort Dix supported more than 1.1 million mandays of training in 1998. A daily average of more than 13,500 persons live or work within the garrison and its tenant organizations. Fort Dix sub-installations include the Charles E. Kelly Support Facility in [Oakdale, Pennsylvania](#) and the [Devens Reserve Forces Training Area](#) in [Ayer, Massachusetts](#).

In 2005, the [United States Department of Defense](#) announced that Fort Dix would be affected by a [Base Realignment and Closure](#). It will be merged with two neighboring military bases, [McGuire Air Force Base](#) and [Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst](#), establishing Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, N.J. This will be the first base of its kind in the United States.

Fort Dix is also home to Fort Dix [Federal Correctional Institution](#), the largest single federal prison in America. It is a low security installation for male inmates located within the military installation. [As of April 5, 2006](#), it houses 4,226 inmates, and a minimum security satellite camp houses an additional 426 male prisoners.



The sky was the limit--literally! After the successful flight of Orville and Wilbur Wright in 1903, Americans of all races were stung by the love bug of flight. In the late 1920's and 1930's African Americans in great numbers began their love affair with flight. They learned the basics of flight on either American soil or abroad, and created their own flight schools and clubs.

This love affair was kindled in the late 1930's, when the United States Government created Civilian Pilot Training Programs throughout the country to provide a surplus of pilots in case of a national emergency. African Americans were included in these programs, although trained at segregated facilities.

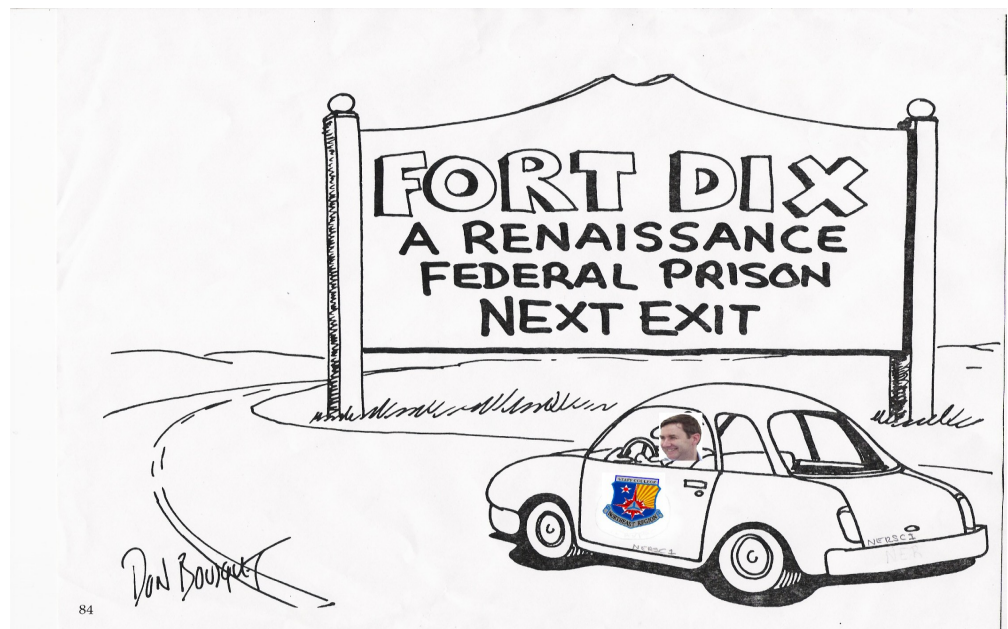
"We were fighting two battles. I flew for my parents, for my race, for our battle for first-class citizenship and for my country. We were fighting for the millions of black Americans back home. We were there to break down barriers, open a few doors, and do a job."

Joseph Philip Gomer

Their love of flight became fully ablaze amid World War II as political pressure challenged the government to expand the role of African Americans in the military. The Army Air Corps was the first agency to accept the challenge. Tuskegee Institute, a small black college in Alabama, was selected to host the "military experiment" to train African American pilots and support staff--thus the Tuskegee Airmen were born.

The outstanding performance of the over 15,000 men and women who shared the "Tuskegee Experience" from 1942-1946, is immortalized at the Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site.

During World War II, black fighter pilots fought the Germans abroad and racism in the ranks...may we never forget...and may future generations understand the way it was...





Major Joe E. Wyatt Jr. Program Evaluation Officer

Major Joe Wyatt is the Program Evaluation Officer for the 2007 NERSC. He Graduated from the NERSC in 2002. Major Wyatt has been on staff of the NERSC for the past 5 years serving as Administration (2003), Adjutant (2004), Evaluator (2005), Program Evaluation Officer (2006).

Major Wyatt lives at 301 Maple Ave, Apt. 261 in North Plainfield, NJ 07060. Major Wyatt is not currently married but has three children by previous marriages. His eldest son, Christopher, has a Masters Degree in Electrical Engineering and works at the Undersea Warfare Lab in Newport, Rhode Island. His Daughter, Rebecca, is a nurse working and living with her family in Connecticut. His younger son, James, is an Ensign in the U. S. Navy. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 2006 with a B.S. in Physics.

In 2007 he graduated from the Naval Post Graduate School in Monterey, California with an M. S. in Acoustic Physics. He is currently in Pensacola, Florida training to be a naval aviator. James was a CAP cadet and earned the Spatz award in 2002. Major Wyatt has five grandchildren.



Major Wyatt joined the Lone Eagle Squadron in northern New Jersey in 1997. He held numerous positions in the squadron before moving up to Group 223 in 2003. He is presently an Assistant Wing Inspector General assigned to Group 223 in New Jersey.

Major Wyatt graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1962 with a B.S in Industrial Management. He received his Masters Degree in Business Administration from the University of Hartford in 1967. He worked on Atomic Ballistic Missile Submarines at the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics after graduating from MIT. For most of his working career he worked in computer/information technology as a programmer and systems analysis for such companies as DuPont, Informatics Inc. and AT&T. After being laid off in 1967 he tried several ways to make a living such as: insurance salesman, long haul truck driver, and limo driver. He finally settled on becoming an educator and for the past 5 years he has taught Physical Science and Physics at the high school level in Bayonne, New Jersey.

Major Wyatt has had a private pilot's license from the FAA since 1982 but is not currently Form 5 qualified. He is a mission scanner, mission observer, ground team member and ground team leader.

Major Wyatt was awarded the Distinguished Rifleman badge by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship in 1982 and the Air Force Distinguished Rifleman badge by the United States Air Force in 1999. The Distinguished Rifleman badge was established by the U. S. Congress in 1884 and is the highest award for marksmanship given in the United States. It is awarded for outstanding individual achievement with the service rifle in national level rifle competitions. The badge awarded to Major Wyatt in 1982 was numbered 451. He has competed in the National Rifle Championships for the past 33 years and has earned a gold medal, a silver medal and 3 bronze medals in the National Trophy Individual rifle match. The Major should be considered armed and dangerous!

<u>Professional Development Awards</u> Membership Award Grover Loening Award <u>Leadership Education</u> Squadron Leadership School Corporate Learning Course AEPSM Northeast Region Staff College National Staff College Inspector General College	<u>Specialty tracks</u> Professional Development (Senior) Inspector General (Senior) <u>Major Decorations & Awards</u> Brig. General Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager Air Force Distinguished Riflemen Badge Commander's Commendation Award
--	--



THE LANTERN



Schedule

Schedule

Friday

0600 Breakfast
0800 Home Room
0815 General Assembly
0900 Keystone Project Briefings
1100 Lecture—Using Eservices
1200 Lunch
1330 Lecture—Introduction to AFIDL
1530 Lecture—Dinning out instructions
1600 Students Dismissed to prepare for Dining Out
1800 Dinning Out

Saturday

0600 Breakfast
0745 Check Out
0900 Seminar Room clean up
1000 Graduation
1100 Out Processing
1130 Staff Debrief
1230 Staff Depart

Thursday

0600 Breakfast
0800 Home Room
0815 General Assembly
0900 Student Speeches
1130 Lecture—Non-Discrimination & Core Values
1200 Lunch
1330 Lecture—Critical Incident Stress
1500 Seminar—CISM: A practical Experience
1600 Lecture—Management Theories
1700 Seminar Keystone Project Preparations
1800 Dinner
2000 Free Time

